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Sent news, solicited from any quarter of the world—if used, will be liberally paid for. By Our Porrion Correspondence are particularly requested to seal all Letters and Parkages sent us.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING. CASTLE GARDEN-M. JULLIEN'S CONCERTS.

BROADWAY THEATRE Broadway - Graippus -- Twas I

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery-Salvator Rosa-Por

NIBLO'S, Broadway-GENE IEVE-MEDINA.

BURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers street-THE HONEY NATIONAL THEATRE Chatham street THE MANIAG

AMERICAN MUSEUM-Afternoon- A Capital Mater -Slabmer and Crasher-Even bg-Jane Shore-Dear as a Pest.

WALLACE'S THEATRE, Broadway-As You Like IT-

CHRISTY'S AMERICAN OPERA HOUSE, 472 Broad WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, 444 Breadway, ETH. OFFAN

BUCKLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, 639 Broadway-Buck

BT. NICHOLAS EXHIBITION ROCK-CONFLAGRATION

WHOLE WORLD, 377 and 379 Broadway Afternoon and

JONES'S PANTISCOPE-APOLLO ROOMS. New York, Sunday, May 21, 1854.

AFFAIRS IN WASHINGTON

We learn from Washington that, probably in view of the unsettled state of our relations with Spain the Secretary of the Navy has issued an order diparture shall be delayed. It is not unlikely that inrecting that all vessels of war on the point of de mation reached the State Department by the Evi ropa of a character to convince the administration that the course hitherto pursued towards Spa 2 will neither result in credit to our country nor in the settlement of the pending difficulties. Porto Rico presents at the present moment a favorable point of attack, as the force upon that island has been reduced considerably in order to increase that of Cuba. The recall of the Japan squadron and the recent order of the Navy Department would be regarded as ominous if emanating from an adminis ration distinguished for anything but its imbe

Contrary to general expectation, the House I Representatives adjourned yesterday afternoon, at ree o'clock, on motion of Col. Richardson. twelve o'clock the debate on the merits of the N braska bill was closed by a brief but spirited appea from the leader of the majority, counselling the friends of the measure neither to ask nor receive quarter from their opponents, and to vote down all nendments. For three hours did the factious mi nority present amendment after amendment; but every proposition was voted down, with scarcely a syllable of reply from the majority. After a brief interval, which will doubtless be spent in intriguing on both sides, the struggle will recommence; and it the friends of the bill have sufficient stamina to endure the fatigue of a forty-eight hours session they will at noon on Wednesday-the hour agreed upon for taking up the Pacific Railroad bill-find themselves at the point from which they started. It is possible, however, that some sort of a compromise will be effected; and the substitute of Mr. Catting to which we have heretofore alluded, if presented at the proper moment, may afford a platform upon which men of all shades of opinion, excepting of course the extreme ultraists, can unite. It is time this matter was disposed of. If the members of the present Congress are afraid to meet the question, let it be postponed, and the regular business go on-ABOLITIONISM IN THE CHURCHES.

We regret to see, by the proceedings of the Protestant Episcopal Convention, lately in session at Philadelphia, that the fell spirit of abolitionism is gaining rapidly among the clergy of that denomina-On Thursday a proposition to rescind the rules whereby the African churches of that diocess are declared not entitled to send delegates to a convention, or interfere with the general government of the Church, was warmly debated, the clergymen taking the affirmative of the question in nearly every instance. Upon the vote the motion to rescind was lost by a majority of nine churches. Among the ministers there was a majority of forty for repeal. It would seem natural to suppose that the long litigations and quarrels that have resulted to the Methodists and others sects that have split upon the rock of slavery, would have served to deter the Episcopalians from encountering a similar danger, but we fear they, also, are fast becoming demoralized by a

mistaken philanthropy.

The Methodist Church in this region seems to be thoroughly impregnated with the political heresy of anti-slavery, as appears from the resolutions reported by a committee of the Conference held in this city, which we publish elsewhere. FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

In another part of our paper will be found a docu-ment entitled a Memorial from the Central Democratic Polish Committee of London to the President of the United States, which we presume has merely assumed this important caption in order to call mor general attention to its contents, as no clearly deed objects are set forth as the motives of this ecial dedication. As an exposé of the causes that have retarded the regeneration of Poland, and of the grounds upon which the hopes of the democratic party are founded of its near consummation, this document will be read with interest. It shows that the former is owing in a great measure to the want of great centres of population, the consequent difficulty of communication between the widely strewn villages, but more especially to the marked separation that exists between the people and the nobles. This separation is not only one of interestsbut also of habits, prejudices, affections, and, in most of the provinces, of dialect and language. The only sentiment that unites them is love of country; but that is so differently conceived that the proper moment for rising will never be the same both classes, unless it be imposed upon them by European events. After demonstrating that these causes are disappearing fast, owing to the results of the revolution of 1848 and the good effects on the minds of the Polish people of the admission of the serfs of Gallicia to the national representation, it proceeds to draw the conclusion that the independent nationality of Poland is the one great condition necessary to prevent Russia from putting itself at the head of the Greco-Sclavonian world by the conquest of Constantinople, or of es-tablishing the Pauselavonian empire, of which the possession is otherwise assured to it. A young gentleman of education and standing in

his native island of St. Domingo, and whose name is appended to his remarks, appeals to the American people, through our columns, against the erroneous inions entertained in this country respecting the Dominicans and their young republic. Senor Gautur came to the United States about two months ago, in order to study the laws and institu tions of this republic; but the alarming intelligence of hostilities with Hayti hastened his return home Before leaving he claimed for the Dominicans the hearing which we cheerfully accord him.

MATTERS IN THE CITY. According to the report of the City Inspector there were but 394 deaths in this city during the week ending 20th inst. Of the whole number 239 were children under ten years of age, and 58 inmates of the various penal and other institutions, leaving

only 103 for our immense adult population. There were 68 victims of consumption, 13 of congestive diseases, 12 of diarrhoea, 25 of dropsy, 7 of dy-en-tery, 19 of fever of different types, 52 of inflammatory complaints, 14 of smallpox, 55 of convulsions (infantile), 12 of croup, 17 of marasmus (infantile) 22 cases of stillborn, and 8 premature births are re ported. 281 were natives of the United States, 67 of Ireland, 8 of England, 21 of Germany, 3 of Scotland,

and 3 of France.

Mr. Fillmore left the city yesterday morning for his home in Buffalo, from which he has been absent several months. During that time he has made a tour throughout the South and Southwest, where he was received with the most flattering testimonials of

In the Court of Common Pleas yesterday, Judge Woodruff delivered a lengthy opinion in the case of the Ten Governors against Josiah Perham, of "Gift Enterprise" notoriety. A motion of defendant's counsel to discharge the order of arrest was denied by the Court.

MISCELLANEOUS. The United States steamer Fulton has arrived at Charleston from Norfolk. It is understood that Gen. Gadsden takes passage in her for Vera Cruz, on his way to the city of Mexico with the treaty. Our last advices from Mexico mentioned that Santa Anna was shortly expected at the capital, and the meeting of the plenipotentia y and his Serene Highness will doubtless be a joyful one. Should not the gallant General be rewarded for his successful efforts in procuring the "sinews of war?" The Order of the Golden Fleece, if within the gift of the Dictator, would not be inappropriate.

We give in another column our usual weekly sum mary of religious intelligence. It is stated that Dr. Smith, of Virginia, and Dr. Pierce, of Georgia, will be appointed bishops of the Methodist Church

The ship Sophia Walker sailed from Hampton Roads on Friday for Liberia, via Savannah, with two bundred and thirteen emigrants.

The steamer Ottawa, from Liverpool for Quebec, put into Portland on Friday in consequence of the river St. Lawrence being closed by ice. She was deained four days in the ice off Cape Race.

We give elsewhere additional items in regard to the crops, from papers received from different parts of the country. Those in the North and West gene rally represent the wheat crop as presenting an un-commonly fine appearance, but in the South it will undoubtedly fail to a great extent.

ON THE INSIDE PAGES
May be found letters from our correspondent at Dublin, descriptive of the condition of Ireland; a tabular statement of the number and force of the Russian fleets in the Baltic and Black Seas; an accurate description of Odessa, recently bombarded by the Angio-French fleet; articles from foreign journals on the Greek insurrection, and the Indus trial Exhibition of France: London and Paris fashions; history of the Russians in California; observations on Western Wisconsin; a letter from Archbishop Hughes relative to the recent speech of General Cass upon religious toleration; theatrical, commercial, and financial intelligence, advertisements. &c., &c.

Honduras-Gen. Barrandia's Important Mis-

sion-Overtures of Annexation The telegraphic despatch which we publish this morning from Washington, relative to the mission of Don Jose Barrundia, from Henduras to the United States, involves a subject of the highest possible importance to that country and our own-to the interests of our commerce, to our strength upon the seas, and to the extension of our institutions, our laws and our constitution over the transitory republics and foreign dependencies which lie between us and the Isthmus of Darien.

It appears that Gen. Barrundia is charged from the secret instructions of the Legislature of Honduras, in their recent proceedings at the capital of the State, Comayagua, with nothing less than the momentous proposition of immediate and absolute annexation to the United States of the independent State of which he is the representative. He comes to make the voluntary offer, "without money and without price," of another commonwealth, great in resources, commanding in its commercial position, to the magnificent constellation of our federal Union. The immediate and the ultimate advantages suggested by the acceptance of this proposition, must be apparent at a glance, to our intelligent readers. Let.us briefly illustrate the more prominent consequences and bearings of the annexation of Honduras. The State or republic of Hor

the south side of the gulf of that name, with the State of Nicaragua to the south and Guatemala on the west. Of its superficial extent we have no accurate data. It is probably equal in size to the State of Ohio, without including the territory on the Atlantic coast occupied by England as a sert of mahogany and logwood cutting colony, and which, we presume, is not included in the projet of Senor Barrundia. It has a population of 350,000, and its exports in 1835 were, according to McCulloch, \$749,000. From the extreme fertility of the soil, and its varied tropical productions, under our government these exports might be readily increased to eight or ten millions per annum, to say nothing of the mineral riches of the country. With the acquisition of Honduras, therefore, we should gain this amount of commerce, and the traffic in exchange for it. We should also gain an important commercial and naval position in the gulf, commanding the Caribbean sea sand the western outlet into it of the Gulf of Mexico.

In a political view we should acquire the nucleus for the rapid, yet peaceful, absorption of all the Central American States to the south and the west, and of the Mexican States to the northward. We should thus be taking Mexico in the front and in the rear; and the beneficial effects of Anglo Saxon enterprise and our benign political institutions, would soon operate on both sides to bring the distracted and helpless Mexican States into our Union, like a flock of sheep following their leader over a break in the fence, into a rich and unlimited pasture. The remaining States of Central America would undoubtedly follow rapidly in the movement of Honduras; and thus, without war, and without Gadsden treaties, the key will be furnished by Gen. Barrundia, for the annexation, reclamation and development of the whole of that vast region extending from the Rio Grande to New Granada. Thus a line of policy is suggested by which we may secure the speedy and absolute possession of all the isthmus inter-oceanic passages, from Tehuantepec to Panama, and all the ports, keys, islands, bays, &c., on both sides, along several thousand

miles of sea coast. Since the annexation of Texas and the incorporation of California among the States of our Union, there can be no doubt that among the intelligent classes of the people of Mexico and Central America, there has been a growing desire for annexation, pari passu with the progress and prosperity of Texas and California under our institutions, and from the go-ahead, enterprising character of our people. The influence of these examples has extended even to the Sandwich Islands; and hence the offer, a year or two since, from the government of King Kamehameha, for the annexation of those islands, great and small, volcanoes and all, to selves.

the United States Thirty years ago, however, one of the Central American States; but at that day of slow coaches and sailing vessels, the thing was considered too Quixotic for a mement's serious consideration.

A new spech has succeeded. Steam, electric telegraphs, practical annexation, Texas and California, have hurried us into the full coreer of progress and "manifest destiny" The proposition from Honduras, which would have been scouted as a preposterous monstrosity twenty or thirty years ago, assumes now the practical shape of an ordinary business transaction. There is nothing alarming in it, nothing novel, nothing Quixotic? The thing is in perfect keeping with the spirit of the age. We might have had the whole of Mexico in 1848; but Nicholas P. Trist declined to take it. His mind was incapable, perheps, of grasping so much ; or peradventure he shrank from the prize as too large for our capacities of digestion. We are over that squeamishness now. The public mind, in advance of our politicians and diplomets, is fully prepared for any amount of annexation, North and South. What objection can there be to Honduras? If the South are satisfied, what valid remonstrance can come from the North? Honduras is a rich country-richer, perhaps, even than Cuba itself, in its natural products and fertility. Under our hands it would soon become a great commercial country. Moreover, it is a free State, and will come in as a free State; and, in this view, it ought to become an especial object among Northern men o accomplish the work of annexation as an fiset to Cuba. The South will doubtless be satisfied to take Cuba as an equivalent. What system of labor Honduras, in the Union, may ultimately adopt in the developement of her tropical products, it is not necessary now to inquire. She is a free State, and as such will propose to be admitted; and thus there can be no free soil objection to her admission, in the all-absorbing test of the negro question.

The only national obstacle, we apprehend, to the annexation of Honduras, will be found in the administration. It has hardly the capacity to seize the comprehensive advantages which would be gained by such a measurehardly the moral courage, independence or de cision of character to risk it. But there may yet te men in Congress, and in the country, with something of the political foresight and experience of Clay, Webster and Calhoun-men capable of looking, not only a half a century behind them, but a half a century ahead, and upon them will devolve the duty of enforcing a deliberate consideration of the overtures of annexation, when they shall be presented from Honduras.

Let Gen. Barrundia lay these overtures before the President, and as he will probably submit them to Congress without unnecessary delay, together with all the responsibility on the subject, it is quite possible that Honduras may make a sensation in the world before the end of the present session. If we can afford to pay ten millions of dollars for a margin of the deserts of Mexico, surely we can afford to accept, as a free gift, the rich and productive State of

NEBRASKA-THE ADMINISTRATION, AND THE DEMOCRACY.—Things are in a funny quandary at Washington. Nebraska is a wonderful and curious concern. It is made a test for the hard shells, while the free soil soft shells are privileged to do as they please. They have the spoils and the privileges, and they use both very freely. Benjamin F. Butler, John A. Dix, and others of the Van Buren soft shell faction, will probably go over to Seward at the next Presidential election-Butler having given notice to that effect. Shouldn't wonder if John Cochrane, (with the scarlet letter in his pocket,) Swackhamer, and a host of others, are in the same boat. Captain John Tyler was a lucky man. Though deserted by both parties, his office-holders stuck to him to the very last. They got up an independent Baltimore Convention and nomination for him; but the Captain was too modest to run. Now, even the office-holders are abandoning General Pierce, while they are getting fat on the spoils. What ungrateful wretches! Nebraska does him no good. Many who support the bill put in a proviso against the administration. Between the hards and the softs it is like the jackass between the two bundles of hay, both removed beyond his reach.

But what are the hards about? The other day we had a lively speech from Mike Walsh for the bill, and another from Wheeler against the bill; but both were equally hostile to the administration. How are the hards of the Bowery to go, with such conflicting sentiments on Nebraska, coupled with such harmony of opinion against the President, Marcy, Cushing and Company, among our hards in Congress? If the question is not settled soon we shall have all the Bowery hard shells, pairing off upon Nebraska, and perhaps pealing off their jackets for a settlement of the vexed question of popular sovereignty according to the ancient usage of the territorial squatters. The Bowery hards are getting ugly on the subject, and if their representatives at Washington cannot settle upon the principles of the Nebraska bill. "the boys" will fight it out among themselves. They can't stand this Congressional tomfoolery much longer-that's flat. They still expect something of Mr. Cutting. But where is Mr. Cutting with his amendment? We are anxious

A WORD TO HOUSEHOLDERS .- The streets are filled with dust, garbage and filth of every description. Broadway is relapsing into its old condition; and the other streets defy descrip-Every shower of rain fills them with mud. In a few days, the heat will convert all this into one putrid mass, exhaling disease and malaria. It is useless to turn for relief to the Corporation. That body is now more utterly incapable and useless than it has ever been. Bad as were its predecessors, the Council elected on the reform ticket is certainly the worst we ever had. In view of these facts, and of the imminent danger of cholera or some pestilential disease being engendered by the foul condition of the streets, we call upon householders throughout the city to organize themselves into provisional governments, and to have their streets cleaned by private arrangement. Half a dollar a week will be sufficient to enable the whole city to be kept clean, and every man can afford to pay this. Whether he can or no, in fact, he has no choice, now; unless he is content to run the risk of a plague springing up among us. Let no one say one word of appeals to the municipal authorities. Such resorts are waste of breath and waste of We have no government, and if we time. want clean streets, we must clean them our-

FARMIONABLE EXCESSES AND THEIR RESULTS-FOLLIES OF YOUNG NEW YORK.—It is the duty of every gentleman to make himself, in appear ance, as agreeable an object as possible. Such are the words put in the mouth of an effete London beconet by one of our modern playwrights. There is a great deal of sound philosophy in them, because a great many men and men are so constituted, mentally, that the adornment of their persons is the only subject which claims their attention. The invention of new modes keeps them busy, and they thereby escape the machinations of the devil, who, if we believe the old writers, is ever at the elbow of the idler.

The women are the never-failing targets at which slovens discharge their arrows, when inveighing upon extravagance in dress. Yet we doubt not that these same writers do enjoy a omenade in Broadway-that they believe, with Shelley, that "a thing of beauty is a joy forever," and that they would be very much disgusted with women-kind if the fair promenaders upon our great avenue were dressed with Quaker simplicity, or attired in the robes of neutral colors which the sumptuary law of the liberal minded gentlemen who settled the Plymouth colony obliged the Puritan women to

That extravagance in dress is carried to a excess which sometimes becomes criminal, is a truism, and nobody will attempt to disguise the fact. Men as well as women are guilty in this matter. The descendant of a man remarkable for his simplicity in attire, writes from Paris that his gloves cost him five hundred dollars per annum. Boots à la mode are fitted to aristocratic feet for ten dollars. One style of cravat is sold at seven dollars; waistcoats from twelve to eighteen dollars; and there is one extraordinary pair of trousers in Broadway, the pattern of which is so striking that it cost eighteen dollars to buy them. The last style of dress coat, the skirts approximating the heels, and the hip buttons placed between the shoulder blades, is made by a fashionable tailor for forty dollars, from his Paris pattern, "imported expressly for this house." Add to these, jewelled shirt buttons, diamond vest buttons, and other fashionable bijouterie, and it will be seen that a distingué male outfit for a concert or ball often requires a draft of not less than a thousand upon the "governor," whose mind is relieved by the axiom laid down at the outset of this article, and who thinks that his hopeful son may, by his intense admiration of the brilliant style in which he has been gotten up, be so enwrapped in egotism that he will forget everything else but his dear self, and thereby be kept out of mischief.

The woman of fashion is governed by the same law. Her life has three epochs: her husband, her children, and the opening of the fashions for the seasons. Generally, the last bas the firmest hold upon her mind. The milliners, the mantua-makers, and the journalists, are her aiders and abettors. How many bright eyes will sparkle at the following description of a "love of a dress," the last emanation from the Quartier Saint Honoré :-

the Quartier Saint Honoré:—

Bresses of silk, with three flounces et different colors are novelties, and will enjoy great favor during the coming season. There are many in preparation, having a pattern worked at the edge of each skirt. A robe of this description has three skirts, one over the other, with an interval of six or eight inches. The lowest is emerale green, the middle one of paler green, and the third selt gray color. The body is of the felt gray color, high and plain, and has a frill down the breast, of Alenoon' lace, in the centre of which are placed three brooches of emeralds, surrounded with pearls. The aleves are don ble pagoda, the under one light green, the upper fel gray, and only reaching to the elbow. This sleeved still up behind, and trimmed with lace, and is fastenei by three emerald buttons, surrounded by pearls.

Embroidery, lace, nearls, emeralds, three co

Embroidery, lace, pearls, emeralds, three colors of silk-very fine and inexpensive, no doubt, until the bills come in. The sacred ground where bonnets or hats are invented should not be approached by impious feet, "What charms, what conjurations, and what mighty magic" it must require to get up such an extraordinary affair as that which now rests between the occiput and the spinal column of Broadway belle! If we may believe some impertinent writers, the mania for extravagance is carried to the furthest recesses of the toilet; and from some interesting petticoat statistics it might be furnished with Bibles, moral pockethandkerchiefs and flannel shirts, with the money that one fashionable lady expends upon those portions of her attire which are never seen by vulgar eyes, except upon rainy days.

The great cause of all this extravagance is to be found in the great wealth and unbounded prosperity of the country. First, we were poor, industrious, never-tiring. The men were unrefined, but vigorous; the women shouldered the musket, swung the axe, and brought up their children in the way they should go; and they did not walk therein. The Puritan mothers were moulded by the iron will of the Puritan fathers; they were as stern, as bigoted, as conscientious, as firm, and as strict, as their husbands. They insisted upon being martyrs; to them the strait and narrow path of duty was lined with roses-the crown of thorns was a wreath of laurel. Their descendants have rushed to the opposite extreme, and they have yet to learn that the excess of luxury is not the excess of refinement. Many great nations have fallen beneath the enervating influence of luxury degraded to debauchery; but we do n 1 think this republic is in danger of being made a similar example at present.

In discussing this subject, it would be wrong to overlook the fact that refinement in dress makes work, and work which is well paid, for thousands of worthy and industrious men and women, and that the importation of articles of luxury forms one of the most important items in our city's prosperity.

We must also remember the ugly fact, that man and woman are imitative beings. Every little circle has its beau and its belle, and Mr. Brown, who is a clerk on five hundred dollars a year, imitates Mr. Fitz-Smythe. who is of an old Knickerbocker family, and whose rent roll is twenty-thousand a year. Mr. Brown steals from his employer, and his relatives are made miserable, all on account of a new trowsers pattern. Miss Jones, who finds it very hard to resist temptation, to be happy and to be virtuous on twenty shillings a week when board and washing cost sixteen, sells berself to the devil in the shape of a young man who will give her a bonnet and a brocade like that which the well-to-do father of Miss Dash presented to her on her last birth day, a fact which Miss Dash has been very careful to circulate in the most thorough style all over the neighborhood. There is no necessity for particulars regarding

the fate of Miss Jones. In summing up this case, it is doubtful to see where the burden of proof and evidence rests. It is, however, an incontrovertible fact, that most men admire a well-dressed woman, and that the barber and the tailor go far to recommend a man in the eyes of a woman. Such being the case, fashion bids fair to be a perma-

nent institution. It is strange how rapidly this monarch follows the footsteps of civilization.
For example, the common school system in California is not yet thoroughly organized, but we are informed from a reliable source that the milliners of San Francisco have organized such an admirable plan, that the Paris modes are received there almost as soon as they are displayed in Broadway. With such activity on the part of fashion's ministers, coupled with the most abject submission on the part of her subjects, her reign must be as enduring as the great globe itself, and the remains of fashion plates will undoubtedly be plainly discernible in that "wreck of matter and crush of worlds" which will include all mortal things, when old Atlas gets aweary of his burden, and hurls us from his shoulders.

THE PRICE OF AN EDITOR.—In another column will be found an amusing account of a swindle recently practised on the proprietor of a diorama in London. At the opening of his exhibition, a gentleman called on the proprietor, gave his name and address, stated that he was a critic engaged on the Times, promised a favorable notice and concluded by borrowing two guineas. The exhibitor fancied he had procured praise cheap; and accordingly bought the Times regularly day after day in the hope of seeing his visiter's promise fulfilled. No notice of the diorama appearing, however, he called at the Times office and there learnt, to his utter horror, that no such person as his quondam visiter was connected with the establishment. A complaint against an unknown defendant before the London police court was the lame conclusion to the farce.

We make no doubt that such farces are enacted here often enough. Every now and then, a manager civilly requests us to do him the favor of looking through the long list of names which are inscribed on his free list "on account of the NEW YORK HERALD," and learns that half or three-fourths of the people whom he has been admitting gratuitiously to please us are not only unconnected with this journal, but are even unknown to us by name. Then again, once in a while, an inexperienced manager or actor fancies that by handing a few dollars to Mr. This or Mr. That, who "manages" the newspapers, or "dictates to" the HERALD, his fortune is made. We presume that a good many friends of ours have gone through this little delusion, and are convinced of the folly of such investments by this time: though we cannot expect that others yet to come will avoid the same snare. There will always be fools enough in the world to keep alive the theory that a leading newspaper sells its opinions for money. There are, we doubt not, sensible experienced men in this city, who honestly believe that the leading New York journals are open to the highest bidder, and may be hired to praise or hired to blame, at a regular tariff price. This mistake arises from a general misapprehension of the newspaper business, and we cannot expect to see it thoroughly cured for many years to come. The daily journal, as an institution, has only existed some nineteen years in this country, and has only existed in its present shape some eight or ten. People took ten years to understand the theory of a newspaper independent of party; we ought, considering the general corruption of the world at large, to allow them at least as much to learn the nature of the honest journal. When it shall be comprehended by the masses, men will cease to fancy that papers can be bought to swear that black is white, because they will see that such policy would ruin them in a twelvemonth. And managers, actors, authors, schemers and others who now seek fame and glory at cheap rates by bribing hangers on to the press, will then save their trouble and their cash.

THE BOARD OF EXCISE-RUM SELLING IN New York.-It would appear that the old adage relative to good resolutions and the interesting road which they pave remains as true as ever. The Board of Councilmen made several excellent resolutions relative to the renewal of licenses for liquor selling. The enses expired on the first of May, and the Councilmen were profuse in promises to the Temperance Alliance, and others, for the coming year. The whole license system was to be overhauled; licenses to sell liquors were no longer to be granted to "corner" groceries: rowdyism on the Sabbath was to be greatly diminished, by the shutting up of the rum shops, and the main cause of all the abuses which the city has suffered-the Sunday fights, rows, and so forth-was to be so far restricted that the effects would be comparatively mild. The monster was to be scotched, if not killed.

These, like other promises of the reformed Common Council, have made for themselves thin air, into which they have vanished. We find that the Board of Excise, of which the Councilmen and the Aldermen are ex officio members, have commenced granting licenses to nearly all the applicants, the only qualification required being that the persons licensed shall be voters in the wards where their rum holes are kept. One Councilman granted licenses indiscriminately, and the others vere not much less profligate. In one ward, where there are not many hotels or victualling establishments, one hundred and fourteen licenses were granted; of course the majority of them must have been for tippling shops. And these things were done by men who were elected to the posts which they now disgrace under the strongest pledges in favor of temperance and reform. They have been actively engaged in bartering their pledges in the hope of obtaining sufficient influence with the grog-shop politi-

The only recourse for the people of New York, in this predicament, is to take proper precautionary measures to prevent the repetition of such humbug. Let good men nominate themselves for offices-sweep away all the machinery of primary elections, and nominating conventions and then we may hope that the work of municipal reform will be commenced in

The Opera in America.
THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC—THE NEW OPERA HOUSE IN FOUNTENIN STREET—NEGOTIATIONS FOR A LESSEE, &C., &C.

The establishment of the Italian opera in America as a crmanent institution, promises to be attended by serious ifficulties. The last attempt was made by certain of our wealthy citizens, who, two years since, secured a charter, were incorporated as the "Academy of Music," and proceeded to erect a costly building in Fourteenth street and Irving place, which building will be ready for

recepancy by the first of November.

For some time past the directors of the Opera House have been endeavoring to obtain a suitable lessee for it. They first advertised in the English and con tinental papers, without success. They also despatched an agent to Europe to effect the same purpose. It is stated that he too was unsuccessful. The reasons

for this difficulty appear to be these:—
The company have erected a building called the "Academy of Music," with "stock scenery" for six operas.

The other hundred thousand expensive appliances messary for a first class theatre and opera house must furnished by the lesses, at a cost of not less than it thousand dollars. The stockholders also have the rit to demand of the manager two hundred and diffy reser seats (the best in the house) on each and every nithat a performance is given, and the rent of the house thirty thousand dollars per season.

The reserving of places for stockholders was the grobjection to the Astor Place Opera. No theatre in world could exist under the weight of such a lo Even the granting of free admissions to stockhold (without seats) has killed two or three theatres in tocuntry—the old Boston theatre, and the Holliday sta theatre, in Baltimore, are examples. The stockhold of the Astor Place house never occupied their seats less there was a great attraction. On the extra night when the vulgar were admitted, the aristocratic se presented a beggarly account of empty boxes.

when the vergar were admitted, the Armoorane expresented a beggarly account of empty boxes.

Mr. Hackett some time since, announced that he I closed an engagement with Mario and Grisi, and at same time he opened negotiations with the directors the Academy of Music, for the lease of the Opers Hou the Academy of Music, for the sease of the Open Considerable time was spent in negotiations, which w fruitless, as Mr. Hackett desired the stockholders to sist in fitting up the house, and he also objected to reservation of seats. It is stated that the directors

upon the rent.

Mr. Hackett, it is said, intends to inaugurate the r hall on the site of the Lafarge House, with Grisi s Mario. Mr. Ullman is now in Europe negotiating fo company to support Madame Sontag. She will go

The friends of Max Maretzek have secured for the lease of the new Opera House, if he choose to accept The lease has been drawn out in his name and sent him. It is saddled with the conditions as above down, and the rental amounts to \$30,000. Mr. Mar zek was at Eerlin at the last accounts, and it now mains to be seen whether or not he will accept the of this lease with these conditions. of this lease with these conditions. It is considered very doubtful matter by well-informed people. Marctack is a good manager—the best we have ever in New York. Messrs. Kipp & Brown, the stage of prietors, are security for Marctack as far as his reut

case, as far as the negotiations have progressed. It is be seen that the dulness in musical matters during season is to be amply compensated for by the activity

Maritime Disasters. LATER FROM THE VESSELS ASHORE.

The steaming Achilles, Capt. Reynolds, came up from the wreck of the ship Montexums, yesterday morninging up Capt. De Couroy, the crew, and 410 passegers. The ship is full of water, and her back is broken. The Achilles placed anchors out ahead for her before

The steaming Huntress, Capt. Phillips, also came up The steaming Huntress, capt. Philips, also came up quarantine early yesterday afternoon, from the ship W Layton, ashore at Squan beach, and brought up all h passengers. The ship lies easy, and it is thought will got off soon.

The Bremen bark Coriolan, ashore on Squan Beau

remained tight at last accounts; but it was feared a would not be got off. The passengers had been all safe landed. Three steamers were sent to her assistance. Friday; but they could not approach. One of them r turned yesterday morning, but was again despatche with fresh means of assistance.

turned yesterday morning, but was again despatchs with fresh means of assistance.

EFFECTS OF A HURRICANE—RETURN OF A DISABLE The clipper ship Sultan, Berry, of Boston, from Live pool, arrived yesterday, reports that on the 18th ult., lat. 48 19, lon. 34 16, in a hurricane from the west, lo all three topgallant masts, royal masts, yards, sails, rigging, and everything attached; foretopmast head, ya and sail, jibboom, jib and jib stays, maintoppall, mai topmast, staysail, foretopmast staysail, all blown awa Sprung foremast, washed away figurehead, started ou water rails, &c.; rigging, bulwarks and rails badly out at chafed by broken spars, heavy seas breaking over the banks, being nearly five days in it. Also passe large quantities of spars of every description, mast yards, &c.

The bark Huntington, hence for Montevideo 19th inst

The bark Huntington, hence for Montevideo 19th in returned last evening, in consequence of being run init off Fire Island by the ship Gray Eagle, carrying away th H's main rigging, main yard, starboard quarter; all cutting her down to the water's edge. Could not lear what damage the ship received.

IGEBERGS IN THE ATLANTIC—NARROW ESCAPE OF A

ICEBERGS IN THE ATLANTIC—NARROW ESCAPE OF A AMERICAN SHIP.

The ship Josephine, arrived from Bristol, E., yeste ddy, was completely surrounded with icebergs from los 42 13 to 44 35, accompanied with a thick fog, an narrowly escaped destruction. On the 2d inst., whi becalmed, an iceberg drifted foul of the ship, renderin it necessary to get out the bonts and fend her off. Whil n collision, the iceberg was hanging over the ship joyal mastheads. The vessel, however, fortunately excaped from her precarious position without damage.

The Bremen bark Charlotte, arrived yesterday morning from Bremen, was among the ice for four days, neathe Grand Banks of Newfoundland. Saw one island at miles long, and several hundred feet high. The Bremen miles long, and several hundred feet high.

brig Ohau, also arrived yesterday from Bremen fell i with large quantities of ice on the Banks, and was fo four days surrounded by it. The Oldenburg brig Neplus arrived yesterday, also reports large quantities of ic from lat 45 to 48.

ompany.
This is a true report, and if you will give it a place
our paper, you will greatly oblige, Yours respectfull
JOHN LANDIKIN, Master ship Wm. A. Cooper. THE RESCUE OF THE CREW OF THE HARRIET AUGUST NEW YORK, May 20, 1854

MR. J. G. BENNEIT:—
DEAR SIR—I cannot leave New York without express ing through your widely circulated journal my grait tude to Capt. S. G. Williams, of the ship Heidelberg, o New Orleans, for rescuing myself, wife and crew of the ship Harriet Augusta, of Richmond, loaded with railrowing, from Cork, bound to New York, while in a sinking condition, the ship going down in one hour after leaving her, we saving nothing but what we stood in. The kind nees and care bestowed upon us while on board his ship will ever remain dear in the memory of his obliged friend BAAC TROTT and others,
Ship Harriet Augusta, Richmond.

Marine Affairs. LARGE ARRIVAL OF EMIGRANTS .- The grants arrived in this city during the last three days has been very large. They are from nearly every part of Europe, and embarked at the following ports:—

ber arrived on	Thursday.	as pre	viously	
blished			*******	12,
A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH	rived on Fr	iday.		985
n Liverpool	Steamship	Europe.		87
of sun the same and the same	Ship Silas			129
n London				78
	Ship Hend	eik Hnd	on d	100
	Ship New 1			255
n Newport	Ship Iges		edebena en	32
n Havre				119
a Hatte	Ship Rober			151
	Ship Plyme			100
n Hamburg				133
n Hamourk				228
C-411	Bark Elbe.		****	20
n Gottenburg	BATK VIEGI	m		
n Bremen	Bark North	******	******	160
	Bark Wiels			191
m Antwerp	Bark Stanis	laus .		257
	Brig Orteli			121
Market 7 - 7 - 7 - 7	Brig Expre			123
tal				-
ATT	ived on Sati	rday.		MAG
n Liverpool				374
n Havre				374
	Ship States			397
	Ship Onwas	rd br		415
	Ship North			349
n Bremen	. Bark Charl	otte		147
	Brig Oahu			160
	Bark New	York Pa	cket 1	198
	Brig G. Du	ckwitz.	******	132
	Brig Linde			103
	Schr. Spec	ulator	******	87
n Penranee	.Brig Orga	n		84
n Antwerp	Brig Nepti	ine		94
	Ship Chath	arine		288
	Ship Fanny			233
m Hamburg	Ship Liber			178
	Brig Schill			112
n Limerick	Schr. Elea	nor		79
n Bristol	Bark Mary	Ann Pet	ers 1	180
n Bull	Bark Ross.			134
n Newport	Bark Gange			18
tal				-
		The Control		446
tal arrivals for t	here days	CHURANIUM	September 1	. 20

DEPARTURE OF THE WASHINGTON.—The U.S. mail steam ship Washington sailed yesterday for Bremen via South empton, with 184 passengers.

For California.—The mail steamship Grorge Daw, for

Aspinwall, and the steamship Star of the West, for Sar Juan, Mearagua, lett yesterday afternoon with a larg number of passengers bound to California.